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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BELLINGHAM

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND SANITARY INSPECTOR

1951.

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BELLINGHAM.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND SANITARY INSPECTOR.

1951.

OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health (Part-time)	Dr. G.W.L. Kirk, M.B.,Ch.B.
Sanitary) Housing) Inspector. Meat)	S. Clough, M.R.San.I.,M.S.I.A.
Sanitary) Housing) Additional Inspector. Meat)	J.A. Potts, M.R.San.I.,M.S.I.A. Relinquished appointment 30th. April, 1951.
Clerk Typist.	Mrs. J. Fullerton.
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ANNUAL REPORT of the MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH for

BELLINGHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

for the

YEAR ENDED 31st. DECEMBER, 1951.

The boundaries of the Bellingham Rural District remain as before and the area is 246,645 acres or approx. 380 square miles.

The population, according to the Registrar General's estimate is a total of 5,565, a fall of 118. This may be partly accounted for by the various numbers at Brownrigg Camp School.

The number of inhabited houses in the area at the end of 1951 according to the Rate Book 1,596
Rateable value £43,841
Sum represented by Penny Rate £176

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The social conditions have not varied during the year. Forestry operations are gradually extending and as a result of this villages are in process of erection at the head of the Warksburn, at Kielder and at Byrness. A few of these houses have been occupied but most of them are not completed. As the need for Forestry labour grows these villages will gradually increase until they are of considerable size.

Coal mining is still carried on on a very small scale. The quarries have been working at full production.

The principle industry, farming, has been slightly curtailed by the operations of the Forestry Commission but still constitutes the principle industry of the area.

The woollen mill at Otterburn is still working.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

	Total.	M.	F.
Live Births, legitimate.....	78	41	37
Live Births, illegitimate.....	5	3	2

Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	14.91

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Stillbirths, all legitimate	5	3	2
Rate per 1,000 total, Live and Still	14.91		

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Deaths	92	44	48
Death rate per 1,000 estimated population	16.53		

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

Puerperal Sepsis	Nil.
Other puerperal causes	Nil.

Total: Nil.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE BELLINGHAM RURAL DISTRICT DURING 1949, 1950, 1951.

	POPULATION estimated to the middle of each year	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS registered in the district.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Uncorrected No.	NETT						Under 1 year		All ages.	
			No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	OUTWARD.	INWARD.	No.	Rate per 1000 net births	No.	Rate.
1949	5324 civilian and 80 military.	45	84	15.40	52	9.76	2	19	5	61.72	69	12.96
1950	5683	32	73	12.84	51	8.97	2	19	2	27.77	72	12.669
1951	5565	29	83	15.81	52	9.34	2	42	3	36.14	92	16.53

DEATHS REGISTERED DURING 1951 AND THE CAUSES.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NETT DEATHS of RESIDENTS whether occurring within or without the district.		
	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Malignant neoplasm of breast.	-	1	1
Other malignant & lymphatic plasms	4	5	9
Diabetes.	-	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	3	7	10
Coronary disease.	3	9	12
Hypertension with heart disease.	1	2	3
Other heart diseases.	12	10	22
Other circulatory diseases.	-	3	3
Influenza.	1	-	1
Bronchitis.	2	1	3
Other diseases of respiratory syst.	1	-	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.	2	1	3
Gastritis and enteritis.	1	-	1
Hyperplasia of prostate.	1	-	1
Congenital malformations.	1	-	1
Other defined & ill-defined diseases.	5	5	10
Motor vehicle accidents.	2	-	2
All other accidents.	4	1	5
Pneumonia.	1	2	3
TOTALS:	44	48	92

INFANT MORTALITY, 1951.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	TOTAL under one month	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	TOTAL under one year.
Prematurity	1				1					1
Haemorrhage of Newborn (Intracranial)	1				1					1
Post-natal Debility										
Multiple congenital deformaties.		1			1					1
TOTALS:	2	1			3					3

Death Rate of Infants under One Year of Age.

All infants per 1,000 live births.	36.14
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births.	38.46
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 live births.	Nil.
Deaths from Measles.	Nil.
Deaths from Whooping Cough.	Nil.
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years)	Nil.

As is to be expected, the most frequent cause of death is listed under Heart Disease. Thirty-seven of the ninety-two deaths which occurred have been some form of Heart Disease. The gradual increase in deaths from Coronary Occlusion and the rapid increase in the number of cases of this condition which do not end in death is very disturbing.

Coronary disease is said to be accentuated by the stress of modern life but it is yet hard to explain why now so many cases occur

This is not confined to this area or even to this country but is apparently being found almost throughout the world.

There have been no deaths from any form of Tuberculosis and very few cases have occurred and it would appear that in the not too distant future, owing to improved sanitary conditions and housing and also the gradual education of the people for the need for fresh air, this disease will become a rarity.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

January, as usual saw an extremely virulent and widespread epidemic of influenza throughout the whole area and in addition a number of cases of chicken-pox in and around Bellingham and one case of whooping-cough.

February saw the influenza epidemic still raging, but not quite as severe. The chicken-pox in Bellingham continued unabated. In addition there was an out-break of a virulent type of scarlet fever at Brownrigg Camp School. Positive cases were sent to Walkergate because of the difficulty of isolating them. Vigorous measures were taken to prevent a spread of this disease.

In March the influenza epidemic showed signs of abating and the out-break of chicken-pox had abated. In spite of every precaution there were many more cases of scarlet fever at Brownrigg. In addition, there was the beginnings of an epidemic of measles at Otterburn.

Influenza became rife again in April throughout the whole of the Rural District. The outbreak of scarlet fever at Brownrigg School appeared to have been quelled. At Otterburn, however, there were large numbers of measles cases. This also spread to Kielder and Wark.

The finer weather in May brought an improvement. The epidemic of measles began to wane. Influenza almost died out but a few more cases of scarlet fever occurred at Brownrigg. There were also one or two cases of whooping-cough and one or two of chicken-pox.

In June the epidemic of measles almost died out. There was one more case of scarlet fever at Brownrigg and a few scattered cases of whooping-cough.

There were still a few scattered cases of measles in July but, apart from this,very little infectious disease.

August saw a great improvement partly due to the fact that the schools were closed and children, therefore, not so closely in contact with each other.

The re-opening of the schools in September caused a recurrence of infectious disease. There were several cases of measles and a few chicken-pox.

The measles epidemic continued throughout October and covered most of the area, except Otterburn where the epidemic, earlier in the year, had resulted in most of the children becoming immune. There were also a few cases of whooping-cough.

November saw the end of the measles epidemic, largely because all the susceptible children had had it.. There were still a few cases of whooping-cough. One isolated case of scarlet fever occurred at Otterburn but there were no further cases.

In December there were a large number of cases of influenzal gastro-enteritis. Owing to the large numbers many samples were submitted to the Laboratory but there was no evidence forthcoming that the outbreak was in any way associated with infection of the Typhoid or Dysentery groups.

CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The opening of the County Modern School at Bellingham and the presence of the large residential school at Brownrigg have made it difficult to control the spread of infectious disease as children from a large proportion of the rural district are brought daily to Bellingham school. Because of this infectious disease is rapidly and extensively spread.

Modern methods of treatment, however, have greatly lessened the risks and simplified the treatment of many infectious diseases. Measles is now the principal culprit, and, unfortunately, up to date, no method has been found to cope with this disease. The search for a suitable whooping-cough vaccine still goes on, but the results so far have not been very encouraging.

The introduction of immunisation against diphtheria has virtually wiped this disease out.

DISEASE.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Chicken-pox.	17	-	-
Pneumonia.	6	-	1
Whooping-cough.	19	-	-
Measles.	212	-	-
Scarlet Fever.	26	24	-
Genito-urinary tuberculosis.	1	-	-

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities.

The Government Laboratory in Newcastle continues to give prompt and efficient service.

Ambulance Service.

The local ambulance, administered by the Red Cross, continues to give excellent service and is kept fully occupied.

Nursing in the Home.

The area is adequately covered by District Nurses each provided with a car. The work they do is of the highest order. In addition there is an excellent Home Help service organised by the County Council.

There are four Maternity and Child Welfare Centres organised and staffed by the County at Bellingham, Otterburn, Kielder and Wark.

There is in addition a County Health visitor whose services are invaluable.

Signed: G.W. Kirk, M.B.,Ch.B.

Medical Officer of Health.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT for YEAR

ENDED 31st. DECEMBER, 1951.

Sanitary Circumstances in the Area.

WATER.

After years of skirting round the perimeter of this problem a more realistic approach is now being made with the operation of the "Newcastle & Gateshead Water Order, 1950" whereby Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company become the Statutory Water Undertakers for the Rural District. A "phased" programme has been approved between the Council and the Newcastle & Gateshead Water Company, and the first scheme - Reedsmouth, Bellingham, Charlton, Lanehead and Greenhaugh is under-way.

Existing Water Supplies.

Council Supplies. (Interim maintenance by Newcastle & Gateshead Water Co. pending provision of new schemes)

1. Bellingham Township.

DWELLINGHOUSES:	255.	
Piped public supply in house.	170.	
Houses supplied by public standpipe.	32.	
Houses supplied by well, spring or stream.	3.	255.
Houses with water closets.	209.	
Houses with earth closets, including pail & chemical.	3.	
Houses with privies.	43.	255.

Supplied by springs (a) Nine Well Eye (b) Dunterley. Storage capacity is limited (a) 10,000 gls.(b) 23,000 gls. In each case gravity feed by cast iron pipes 3" & 4" diameter. The existing supply at the moment satisfies the demand but the analysis does not prove highly satisfactory. Future policy will prove the supply inadequate e.g. layout plans have been approved for a further 108 houses to meet urgent housing needs, 28 of which are under construction.

2. Wark.

DWELLINGHOUSES:	140.	
Piped public supply in house.	75.	
Houses supplied by public standpipe.	65.	140.

Houses with water closets.	124.	
Houses with privies.	16.	140.

Supplied from spring west of Latterford known as Cold Well Spring. Minimum yield of spring 32,000 gallons per day and the water is conveyed to Wark by means of 3" cast iron pipe. The water is adequate in quantity but shortage of pressure is experienced in certain points in the village.

3. Otterburn.

DWELLINGHOUSES:	68.	
Piped supply in house.	59.	
Houses supplied by public standpipe.	9.	68.
Houses with water closets.	62.	
Houses with privies.	6.	68.

West of village supplied from Hopefoot spring - gravity supply by 2" cast iron pipe to village. The supply to the west portion of the village is hardly adequate - remedial works are necessary at the source (a spring) and to the pipeline. Two other supplies, both private, serve the remaining population.

4. Greenhaugh.

DWELLINGHOUSES:	17.	
Piped supply in house.	2.	
Houses supplied from spring.	15.	17.

All properties, save one, have earth closets or privies. The supply is most unsatisfactory by virtue of the location of the spring, adjoining Greenhaugh Burn, which becomes submerged when the latter is in spate.

5. Falstone.

DWELLINGHOUSES:	27.	
Houses with piped supply.	4.	
Houses supplied by standpipe.	23.	27.

The situation is most acute and appalling. Petitions from the inhabitants have been transmitted to the Ministry.

Private Supplies.

1. Reedsmouth.

DWELLINGHOUSES: 22.

All on private supply owned by British Railways. The supply is inadequate and many complaints have been received of worms passing down the pipeline. The source, a spring, is liable to pollution, situate on stock rearing land.

2. Charlton.

DWELLINGHOUSES:	14.	
Piped supply in house.	2.	
Houses supplied by standpipe or spring.	12.	14.
Houses with water closets.	1.	
Houses with privies.	13.	14.

This supply has recently been installed by the present owner.

3. Lanehead.

DWELLINGHOUSES: 21.

For many years the situation has been appalling. Petitions have been addressed by the villagers to the Ministry of Health. The main source of supply was a well - badly polluted - situated at the foot of a seepage area from a farmstead. A spring is now used, known as "Redmire", some considerable distance away.

All properties have earth closets or privies.

4. Birtley.

DWELLINGHOUSES:	35.	
Piped water supply in house.	2.	
Houses supplied by standpipe.	33.	35.

The means of sanitation is earth closets and privies. The water supply is intermittent, owned by the Duke of Northumberland, two standpipes serving the whole community. Delivery at the rate of 1 gallon in 30 minutes.

5. East and West Woodburn.

DWELLINGHOUSES:	82.	
Piped supply in house (public) N.B. Unfiltered from Newcastle & Gateshead Water Co.)	24.	
Piped supply in house.	14.	
Houses served by standpipe.	16.	
Houses served by well, spring or stream.	28.	82.
Houses with water closets.	23.	
Houses with earth closets, including pail and chemical.	29.	
Houses with privies.	30.	82.

All the springs and wells in use are liable to pollution and most unsatisfactory.

6. Ridsdale.

DWELLINGHOUSES:	55.	
Piped supply in house.	6.	
Houses supplied by standpipe.	42.	
Houses supplied by well, spring or stream.	7.	55.
Houses with Water closets.	1.	
Houses with earth closets, including pail and chemical.	43.	
Houses with privies.	11.	55.

The water supply comes from a spring, under private ownership, passing into a concrete tank with coke filter. The purity of the water is good - the supply unsatisfactory insofar as the inhabitants all have to carry distances varying up to 250 yds.

7. Kirkwhelpington.

DWELLINGHOUSES:	40.	
Piped private supply in house.	6.	
Houses supplied by standpipe (private).	32.	
Houses supplied by well, spring or stream.	2.	40.

This supply is owned by the Duke of Northumberland and is inadequate for the needs of the population. 90% of the villagers carry from standpipes.

8. Rochester & High Rochester.

DWELLINGHOUSES:	30.	
Houses with piped public supply (Ncle & Gateshead Water Co.unfiltered)	1.	
Houses with piped public supply (Ncle & Gateshead Water Co. filtered)	6.	
Houses with piped supply in house.	4.	
Houses supplied by well, spring or stream.	19.	30.
Houses with water closets.	8.	
Houses with earth closets, including pail and chemical.	11.	
Houses with privies.	11.	30.

The situation is most acute, the district is virtually denuded of a supply, apart from 6 "Airey" houses where special powers were granted to the Water Company by the Ministry of Health.

9. Stannersburn.

DWELLINGHOUSES:	12.	
Piped private supply.	1.	
Houses supplied by standpipe.	11.	12.
Houses with water closets.	1.	
Houses with privies.	11.	12,

This is a spring by gravitation to a common standpipe, privately owned. The supply is most satisfactory.

10. Kielder and Forestry Commission Area.

DWELLINGHOUSES: 55.

Here the Forestry Commission have their own supply, piped to almost every house, and satisfactory. A water carriage system obtains by means of the provision of septic tanks to groups of houses.

The foregoing information relates to sizeable groups of houses. The remainder of the population - approximately 25% is scattered throughout the wide parish boundaries, isolated and remote. The supplies are mainly wells and springs and, in certain cases, piped supplies; the cost, however, would be prohibitive to link up these isolated and remote holdings into any comprehensive scheme.

The occupations in Bellingham area are essentially those of hill farming and agriculture. The exception to this is in the north west district where extensive development in afforestation by the Forestry Commission is in progress.

Behind the overall picture aforementioned, is the human equation and considerable numbers of families in this rural area do not enjoy a satisfactory, adequate and wholesome water supply with its attendant amenities, essential to a decent and healthy life.

SEWAGE AND SEWERAGE DISPOSAL.

During the year much preliminary work has been undertaken with a view to the provision of more modern disposal works for

Bellingham.	Wark.	Otterburn.
Falstone.	Birtley.	Kirkwhelpington.

Charlton, Lanehead and Greenhaugh.

WEST WOODBURN SEWAGE AND SEWERAGE DISPOSAL SCHEME was approved in September, 1951, at a negotiated figure of £16,997. 16. 10. amending the original scheme by deleting the drainage of properties on the south side of the River Rede.

Schemes Other Than Local Authority.

Forestry Commission.

Kielder.	Work in progress on new sewerage works.
Mouseyhaugh.	do.
Stonehaugh Shields.	do.
Byrness.	do.

In respect of private properties, 35 entirely new systems, together with septic tanks and filter beds, were approved and constructed.

Conversions.

23 conversions have been carried out from privy to water carriage system.

HOUSING.

Local Authority Building.

During the year, 6 houses were completed including 4 bungalows for aged couples, the first constructed by this Authority. Such bungalows are an attempt to meet an urgent need in the rural area, where a Council house is too large and the rent beyond the means of such people. Generally speaking, size of families is much smaller and the incidence of aged couples is on the increase.

Housing Act, 1949. Improvement - Reconditioning.

Owners show a marked disinterest in this Act. Only one application has been received throughout the year.

Hill Farming Act, 1946, as Amended by Livestock Rearing Act,1951.

A steady increase in the use of this Act has been seen during this year. Some 16 applications for reconditioning of farmhouses and farm cottages have been approved. Such improvements are undoubtedly of the highest value in stabilising the rural farming population and contact with occupants where improvements have been effected reveal a greater degree of contentment. The simple and basic essentials of hot and cold, a water closet and a bath, help to compensate, to some extent, for a lonely life subject to the rigours of elements "outby" and are an inestimable boon to the housewife.

Building Licences.

Licences issued during the year numbered 18.
Total value for the year £5,381. 15. 6.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The nature of the area is essentially rural, sparsely populated and scattered, covering some 380 square miles. Notwithstanding these practical difficulties, it has been possible to maintain, during the year under review, a reasonable service. Regular and systematic cleansing of the populated communities is carried out - it is a practical impossibility to give an equitable service to every isolated farmstead due to remoteness, isolation and inaccessibility. This is a source of continual greivance for such ratepayers. In the nature of things there is considerable "dead" mileage in the operation of any scheme. This has been curtailed to a minimum.

There are 7 tips in the area situate at:-
Birtley. Woodburn. Falstone. Otterburn.
Bellingham (2). Knowesgate.
In the near future it will be necessary to provide further tipping ground at Bellingham.

1 loader-driver and 2 loaders operate with 1 vehicle.

Tonnage for year: 1,716 tons.
Cost for year: £1,455. 5. 1.

SALVAGE.

To those ratepayers who have remained loyal by putting out waste paper for collection, thanks are due. Consequent upon the fluctuations of the paper market, less revenue from this source has been collected than in previous years. Another factor is that local organisations have been attracted by the financial return and collected on their own. The yield for the year 1951 has been:-

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.
Mixed papers.	3	7	-
Books and magazines.		19	-
Fibreboard containers.		11	3
Newspapers.		11	-
	5	8	3

Receipts for year: £101. 19. 3.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

This work is organised from this Department. One Rodent Operator was appointed in April, 1951, and methods of treatment adopted are those approved by Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries.

The following is a summary of the work done in pest control over the year. One comes across periodic overlap between the County Agricultural Executive Departments and that of the Local Authority. As powers under this Act are vested with the Local Authority, it is felt that Agriculture should be required to notify the Local Authority of any works undertaken. Rodents do not respect geographical boundaries and such information should provide a more satisfactory picture of a district and the incidence of infestation.

Treatments:

Sewers: Regular and systematic treatment in Bellingham and Wark.

Farms & Business Premises:	48.
Tips:	24.
Other Properties:	38.
Total treatments:	110.

	Number of Inspections during the year.	Number of defects of Contraventions of Bye-laws.	Number of Informal Notices served.	Defects remedied by informal action.	Number of Statutory Notices served.	Defects remedied after Statutory Notice.	Legal Proceedings.
HOUSING.							
Structural defects	178	47	85	24			
Defective food store	87	28	37	12			
Dampness	207	76	63	14			
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-			
WATER SUPPLY.							
Insufficient	185	4	-	-			
Unsatisfactory	161	7	-	-			
DRAINAGE.							
Insufficient	206	45	45	45			
Defective	232	26	26	26			
SANITARY CONVENIENCES.							
Insufficient	192	2	2	2			
Defective	176	4	4	4			
Food premises.	43						
Shops Acts.	-						
Dairies.	3						
Slaughterhouses.	1						
Tents, vans, etc.	-						
Offensive trades.	-						
Factories and workplaces.	58						
Keeping of animals.	-						
Insanitary ashpits & receptacles.	27	27	27	27			
Offensive accumulations.	-						
Smoke nuisances.	-						
TOTALS:	1756	266	289	154			

HOUSING (CONSOLIDATED) REGULATIONS, 1925.

Tabular Statement for Year 1951.

HOUSES COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR.		With State Assistance	Unaided.	Total.
(a) By Local Authority	(Permanent	6	-	6
	(Temporary	-	-	-
(b) By other Bodies or Persons.	(Permanent	2	1	3
	(Temporary	-	-	-

1. RURAL HOUSING SURVEY.

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

CATEGORY	CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER.
1.	Satisfactory in all respects.	16.
2.	Minor defects.	2.
3.	Requiring repair, structural alteration or improvement.	4.
4.	Appropriate for reconditioning under Housing(Rural Workers)Acts.	-
5.	Unfit for habitation a nd beyond repair at reasonable expense.	-
	TOTAL:	22.

Due to depletion of staff it has been impossible to complete detail inspection of the remaining properties in the area. The paramount factor, namely, the provision of main services of water and sewerage, are essential before a realistic approach to reconditioning to modern standards can be effected.

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or its officers ... ... 57.

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS:

(A) Proceedings under Sections 9,10 & 16 of the Housing Act,1936.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... Nil.

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners ... ... Nil.)

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil.) Nil.

(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ... Nil.

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:

(a) By owners... ... Nil.)

(b) By L.A. in default of owners. Nil.) Nil.

(C) Proceedings under Sections 11 & 13 of Housing Act,1936.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ... Nil.

(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ... 1.

(3) Number of dwelling houses closed but not demolished (H.A.1949,Sec.3) ... ... Nil.

(D) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made. Nil.

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... ... Nil.

4. NUMBER OF HOUSES PERMANENTLY DISCONTINUED AS DWELLINGS AND NOT INCLUDED ABOVE .. .. 5.

HOUSING ACT, 1949. Sec.20.

(a) Number of separate dwelling houses in respect of which applications for grant have been received. 1.

(b) Number of separate dwelling houses in respect of which applications for grant have been approved. 1.

SUMMARY OF WORK EFFECTED.

	By Informal Action.	By Statutory Notice.	TOTAL.
SANITARY CONVENIENCES.			
Privies & Privy ashpits abolished.	46		46
Privies & Privy ashpits repaired.	2		2
Pail closets abolished.	14		14
Water Closets provided.	23		23
Number of above for which grant was given (P.H.A.1936,S.47)	8		8
Sanitary bins provided.	24		24
Sanitary bins renewed.	5		5
DRAINAGE.			
New drains constructed.	67		67
Drains repaired or reconstructed.	5		5
Additional gullies provided.	47		47
Old gullies replaced.	14		14
Scullery sinks provided.	7		7
Scullery waste-pipes repaired.	9		9
Scullery waste-pipes trapped.	-		-
Yards repaired or reconstructed.	6		6

WATER SUPPLY.

Sources closed or discontinued ....2.... No. of houses .....2...

New services provided:

(a) By Local Authority ....Nil.... No. of houses ....Nil.....

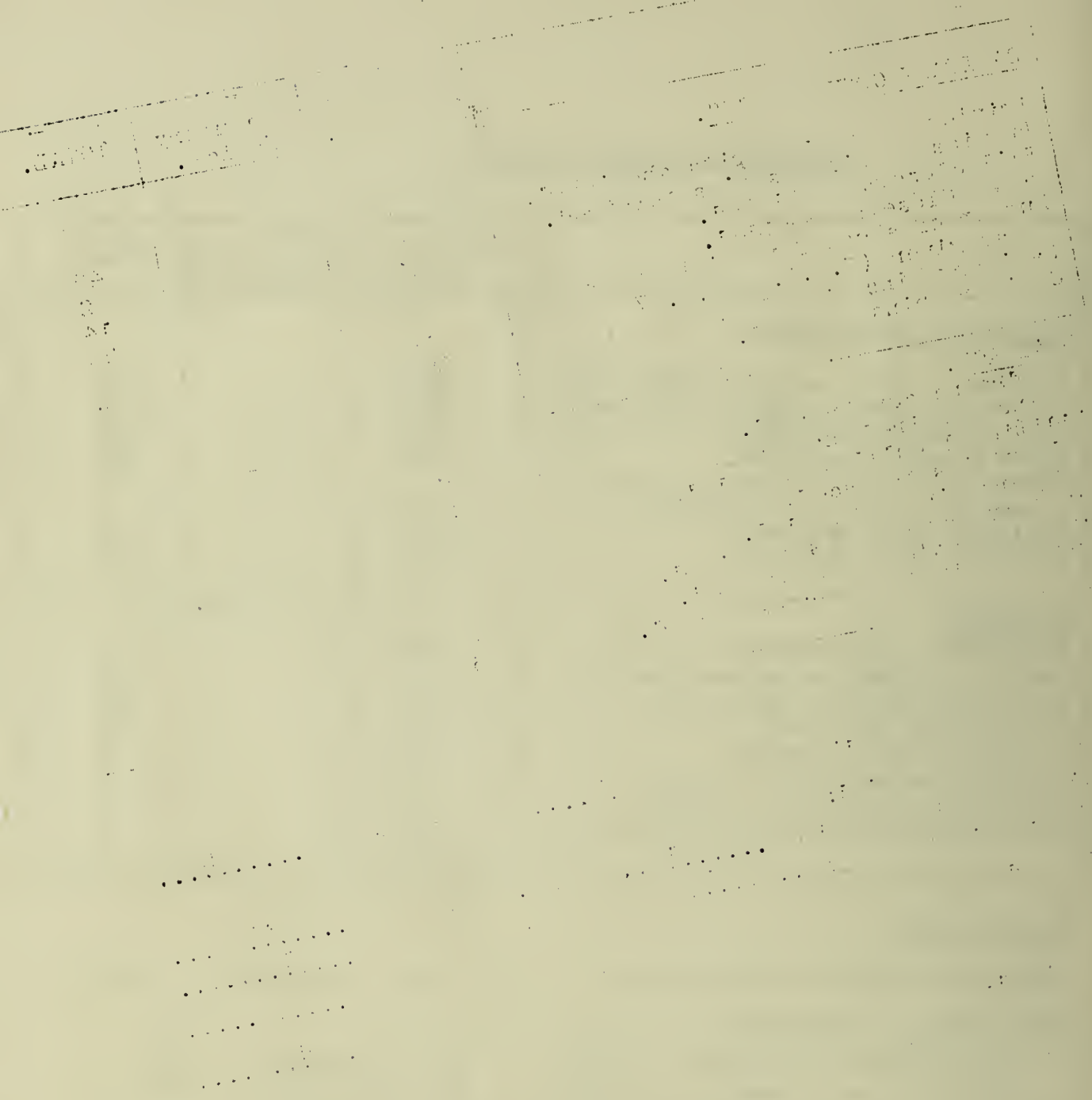
(b) By Private Owner .....14.... No. of houses ....14.....

Number of dwelling houses supplied by (a) internal tap ...983.....

(b) standpipe,well or spring ...606.....

Water Samples.

During the year 30 samples for bacteriological examination were taken.



FOOD INSPECTION.

UNSOUND FOOD.		Surrendered.	Seized.	Legal Proceedings.
1. Beef (Home killed)	Stones.	15 st. 3 lbs.	-	-
2. Beef (Imported)	"	-	-	-
3. Mutton (Home killed)	"	-	-	-
4. Mutton (Imported)	"	-	-	-
5. Pork (Home killed)	"	-	-	-
6. Pork (Imported)	"	-	-	-
7. Canned Goods: Ham.		70 lbs.	-	-
8. Bacon.		-	-	-
9. Other foods.		-	-	-

Bye-laws (Food and Drugs Act, 1938 - Section 15) provide an effective approach towards a higher standard of cleanliness in food premises and have been used to advantage.